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its life as teachers, students and benefactors. The imposing list of distinguished alumni of the school testifies eloquently to its influence on the bench and bar and public service not only of the United States, but of Canada, Japan and other foreign jurisdictions. Every university law school of prominence has or has had on its faculty graduates of the Harvard Law School.

The editors of this volume have well understood that Harvard's chief claim to distinction lay in its possession of Langdell, who was dragged from the obscurity of a successful career at the New York bar into a professorship in the Harvard Law School and whose portrait appropriately faces the title page of this volume. Harvard secured Langdell through the insight of President Eliot, to whom America owes more than it now realizes. Langdell introduced into Harvard, in the face of constant and most vigorous opposition, a then new method of studying law. It was, in fact, whether Langdell was conscious of it or not, a resurrection of a method used in the Mediæval law schools of Italy and in the Jewish law schools of Babylonia. This is not the place for further discussion of the "case system" of instruction. The subject is fully presented in this volume and the literature relating to this and other topics in American legal education amply referred to in the bibliography in the appendix.

In publishing its history, Harvard Law School has again taken the lead, and I have no doubt that other law schools will in course of time follow Harvard's notable example.

The publishers of this volume are to be congratulated, not only upon the splendid presentation of the subject matter, but likewise upon the most attractive appearance of the book. The illustrations are particularly interesting and it is only to be regretted that the fine portraits of the earlier members of the faculty were not supplemented by portraits of the more recent and present incumbents. No doubt they, being the authors of this book, modestly forebore the publication of their portraits in the same volume with those of the distinguished masters to whom they pay ample tribute in these pages. The little group of pictures opposite page 172 must for the time being take the place of more formal and desirable portraits of Dean Pound and his associates.

*David Werner Amram.*

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NORMAN INSTITUTIONS. By Charles Homer Haskins. Harvard Historical Studies, Harvard University Press, 1918. Price \$2.75

The influence of the Norman conquest upon law and politics in Great Britain is one of the commonplaces of history; from Normandy and Normans the English derived much of the Frankish and feudal custom that is still found deeply imbedded in the common law. When, however, it is sought to trace this Norman influence to its home land the student is baffled by a lamentable absence of documentary sources due to war and the vicissitudes of time. Indeed the abundance of records and documents of the later middle ages possessed by England makes all continental research seem difficult by comparison. Dr. Haskins has completed the difficult task of thoroughly exploring the Norman documentary sources for every shred of evidence bearing

on Norman institutions from a period shortly before the conquest of England down to the loss of the duchy, and has embodied his researches in the present volume. Charters and writs preserved in the archives of the religious houses, many of which are now brought to light for the first time, or are for the first time scientifically examined, form the groundwork of this study. There is a comprehensive description of all that can now be recovered regarding the government in the Conqueror's period; the varying fortunes of the ducal administration under his less masterful successors is studied from new material; and the persistence of Norman institutions, fiscal and judicial, under the strong house of Anjou is carefully traced. In the chapter on the early Norman jury new light is thrown on the possessory assize in Normandy and the extent of the employment of the recognition in the time of Geoffrey Plantagenet and Henry II.

All this is spade work of an extremely interesting character; the text is reinforced with much original material, and there are appendices devoted to special technical questions. It may be said confidently that no one hereafter will venture to discuss the Norman conquest without consulting this volume. The pity is that the book is written in a style that will commend it to a very limited and learned class of readers. In the manner of a most elaborate doctor's thesis, there is no attempt to lighten or brighten the pages; the text of some chapters is overburdened with Latin charters; the distinguished author would seem deliberately to have turned his back upon the cultured public and to have addressed his fellow dons only. Maitland, Pollock, Ames, and Thayer have shown that even the driest subjects may be given color and atmosphere. Without some attempt in this direction the most learned work is not likely to achieve more than a high place among the admirable source books.

*W. H. Loyd.*

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THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF STATE CITIZENSHIP. By Roger Howell. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1918. Pp. 120.

This is one of the series of Johns Hopkins University Studies in History and Political Science. It was undertaken at the suggestion of Prof. Westel W. Willoughby. So far as is known, no previous attempt has been made to treat the subject comprehensively, or to enumerate the rights which the citizens of the several States are entitled to enjoy, free from discriminatory legislation, by virtue of the so-called Comity Clause.

A study of the History of the Comity Clause of the Constitution, "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," is followed by a consideration of the general scope of the clause and the rights which are and which are not protected against discriminatory legislation. A chapter on discriminatory legislation under the police power and one on power of the States over foreign corporations leads to the conclusion that the privileges and immunities commonly spoken of as secured by the Constitution to the citizens of the several States are, as a matter of fact, in no way guaranteed by any provision of that instrument; that the utmost that can be said in this connection is that no State may grant